

Enhancing the Accuracy of Network-based Intrusion Detection with Host-based Context

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DIMVA 2005



- Network intrusion detection systems (NIDS)
 - Deployed at central network location
 - Suffer from ambiguities and performance problems
- Host intrusion detection systems (HIDS)
 - Deployed on individual hosts
 - Suffer from performance overhead and maintenance hassle
- We combine the two approaches
 - Focus on network-based detection
 - Hosts supply additional context
- Advantages
 - Centrally managed security policy
 - Enhanced accuracy
 - Low performance overhead on host

- 1 Use of Host-supplied Context
- 2 Implementation for the Bro NIDS
- 3 Case Study: Instrumenting a Web Server

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- Server application analyzes its input
 - Parses client input (e.g., login sessions)
 - Decides how to react (e.g., deny access)
 - Sends appropriate response
- NIDS analyzes all connections
 - Decodes protocols
 - Extracts semantic information (e.g., user name)
 - Performs detection (e.g., sensitive logins)
- If NIDS could “see” the host’s analysis, it could either
 - **Replace** its own analysis or
 - **Verify** its own analysis
- We enable host to send information to the NIDS

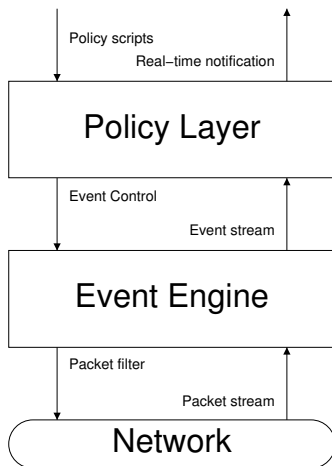
- Comprehensive protocol analysis
 - Applications include full protocol decoders
 - Hosts can supply internal protocol state
- Anti-Evasion
 - Evasion attacks exploit ambiguities
 - Host can provide authoritative view
- Overcoming encryption
 - NIDS cannot decode encrypted connections
 - Host can supply unencrypted data

- Adaptive scrutiny
 - NIDS can increase depth of analysis for suspicious hosts
 - Host can signal suspicious activity
- NIDS hardening
 - NIDS needs to robustly decode protocols
 - Analysis mismatches may indicate a bug in the NIDS

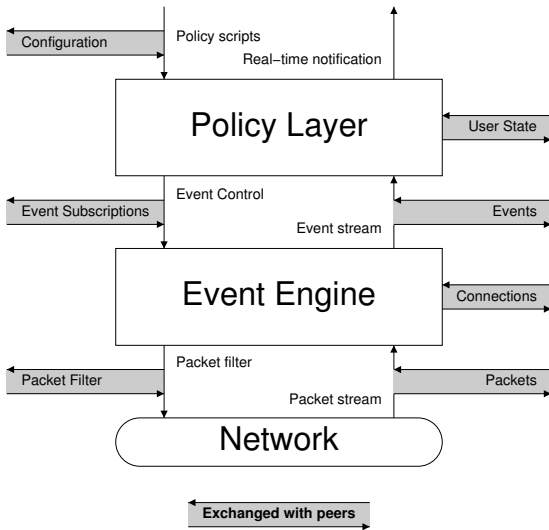
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The Bro Network Intrusion Detection System

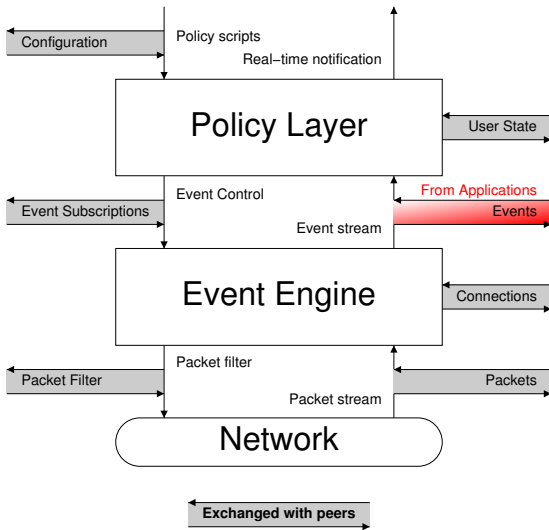
- Bro is powerful open-source NIDS
- Used in various high-performance networks
- Supports different approaches to intrusion detection
- Focuses on
 - Semantically high-level analysis
 - Efficiency
 - Extensibility
 - Robust operation
 - Separation of mechanism and policy



Bro's Architecture



Bro's Architecture



Integrating Host-supplied Context Into Bro

- Applications send events to Bro
 - Events are abstractions of host activity
 - Events are policy neutral (like core events)
 - Events are inserted into stream of core events
- Bro maintains central policy
 - No individual configuration on hosts required
 - Bro's full toolbox is used to take decisions
- Application's overhead is low
 - Sending events is inexpensive
 - Instrumentation requires little effort
 - Client-side library is provided (*Broccoli*)
- Bro's overhead is low
 - Receiving events is inexpensive

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Leveraging Web Server Context

- HTTP is most widely used application-layer protocol
- Requests are analyzed by two components
 - Network intrusion detection system
 - Web server
- Interfacing Web server to NIDS
 - Send client-requests to NIDS
 - Replace/supplement NIDS analysis
- Replacing NIDS's HTTP analysis provides
 - Off-load NIDS saves CPU cycles
 - Full request/reply analysis
 - Analysis of SSL sessions
- Supplementing NIDS's analysis provides
 - Detection of analysis differences (e.g., URLs)

- Implementation for Apache and Bro
 - Apache sends log-entries to Bro
 - Instrumentation done via module or log-pipe
- Installed Apache/Bro combo in three setups
 - Computer science's Web server of TUM
 - Work group's Web server at TUM
 - Test-bed setup for stress tests (libwhisker, Nikto)
- Implemented two kinds of analysis
 - Run Bro's standard analysis on requests/replies
 - Compare received requests with self-decoded
- Confirmed that our implementation works reliably
 - Reliably sees all requests (incl. SSL)
 - Detections works (incl. bi-directional signatures)

Differences between Apache and Bro

- Overall, Apache and Bro work well together

- Main differences between Apache and Bro

- Apache's expansion and rewriting:

`/foo/bar/ → /foo/bar/index.html`

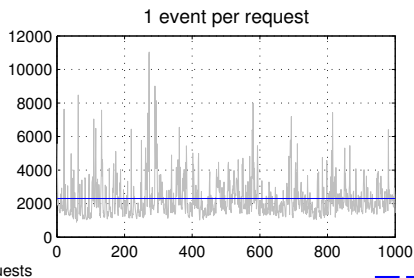
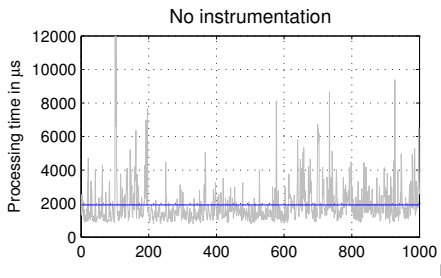
- Different forms of URL canonicalization, e.g.,

	Request	Apache	Bro
(1)	<code>tmp/../i.html</code>	<code>i.html</code>	<code>tmp/../i.html</code>
(2)	<code>http://a.b/i.html</code>	<code>i.html</code>	<code>http://a.b/i.html</code>
(3)	<code>i%37%41.html</code>	<code>i%7a.html (E)</code>	<code>i7a.html (E)</code>

- Preprocessing filters uninteresting mismatches

Performance Evaluation (1)

- Measured overhead for Apache with httperf:
 - 1000 requests to static page
 - 20 connections/second
- Average overhead on the order of $300\mu\text{s}$ per request



- Impact of overloaded Bro on Apache
 - Outgoing events queued in Apache and eventually dropped
 - Artificially introduced 0.2s delay into Bro's processing
 - No noticeable impact on Apache
- Network load
 - With Nikto's requests, on average 455 bytes/request
⇒ Scales well with more (busy) Web servers
- Load on Bro
 - Receiving events costs considerably less than parsing HTTP
 - Analyzing additional events is not noticeable

- Incorporated host-supplied context into a NIDS
 - Context can replace analysis
 - Context can supplement analysis
- Implemented approach for Bro and Apache
 - Apache sends all requests to Bro
 - Bro performs detection and/or comparison
- Installed Apache/Bro in three environments
 - Work well together
 - No performance problems
- Provide client-library to instrument other applications
 - Work-in-progress: Instrumenting SSHD

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